

NATIVE AMERICAN.

"OUR COUNTRY, ALWAYS RIGHT; BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1840.

JOSEPH ETTER, EDITOR.

[ASSISTED BY MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.]

All communications for this paper to be addressed to JOSEPH ETTER, at the Office of the Native American, Pennsylvania avenue, near the Railroad Depot.

"FOREIGNERS WILL MAKE OUR ELECTIONS A CURSE INSTEAD OF A BLESSING."—M. Van Buren.

"THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES MAY THEY EVER REMEMBER, THAT TO PRESERVE THEIR LIBERTIES, THEY MUST DO THEIR OWN VOTING AND THEIR OWN FIGHTING."—Harrison.

"AGAINST THE INSIDIOUS WILES OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE—I CONJURE YOU TO BELIEVE ME, FELLOW CITIZENS—THE JEALOUSY OF A FREE PEOPLE OUGHT TO BE CONSTANTLY AWAKE—SINCE HISTORY AND EXPERIENCE PROVE, THAT FOREIGN INFLUENCE IS ONE OF THE MOST BANEFUL FOES OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT."—Washington.

"I HOPE WE MAY FIND SOME MEANS, IN FUTURE, OF SHIELDING OURSELVES FROM FOREIGN INFLUENCE, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, OR IN WHAT EVER FORM IT MAY BE ATTEMPTED. I CAN SCARCELY WITHHOLD MYSELF FROM JOINING IN THE WISH OF SILAS DEANE—THAT THERE WERE AN OCEAN OF FIRE BETWEEN THIS AND THE OLD WORLD."—Jefferson.

"Whether successful or not, succeeding generations shall know, that we understood our Rights and Liberties, and were neither afraid nor ashamed to assert or maintain them; and that we ourselves may have at least this consolation in our chains, that it was not through our neglect that this People were enslaved."—Instructions of the People of Lexington to their Representatives in the General Court of Mass., 1772.

ATTACK OF THE "GLOBE" UPON ITS OWN COUNTRYMEN.

We publish to day, from the "Globe," another essay from a Foreigner, under the signature of "Grattan," addressed to the Irishmen in the United States. Perhaps nothing can serve our cause so well in a double way, as the course pursued by the Administration on the one hand, to strengthen its cause, no matter by what unrighteous means, and by the vindictive Foreigners on the other, to marshal themselves into a band against us, under the patronage of the prevailing powers, and the tolerance which faction temporarily gives. In the one case, it will be seen, that what the patriot John Jay wrote to Washington in 1780, was true—that there was no such thing as honesty among politicians; and hence the necessity that the people, and particularly those of the "Repeal party," should extricate themselves from such influence; and on the other, that Foreigners are naturally and habitually Foreigners through all time and all places. That the agitation of the Repeal of the Naturalization laws, though in nowise affecting those here, has, nevertheless, to some extent, drawn forth their slumbering and concealed hatred, and though they do not, as a separate army, come now to the onset, they do under cover of our countrymen, shoot forth their poisoned arrows at us, behind the name of party. The termination of the present Presidential contest will put an end to this cloaking of their hostility, and henceforth in questions of great national concern, the settlement, as to the will of the people, must be determined by the "American," or by the Foreign party. We rejoice at this approaching state of general policy; and hope the temper of the times will enable the public to decide the issue, calmly and patriotically, without those evil adventitious influences of faction, ideal philanthropy and Executive patronage, which have always disturbed the country in contests where the ambition of man was the exclusive motive of action. Hereafter it will be a contest between Americans who love their country, her institutions and brethren, above all others, and the host of Foreigners, aliens and mercenaries, whose numbers inspire them with the hope of triumph, and whose viciousness gives employment to their energies.

Let the good citizens only look around for a moment at the vast accession to our population yearly from abroad, and the rights which that increase acquire; let them but reflect that 63,000 inhabitants may immediately, upon the adoption, in form, of a republican constitution, become a sovereign State, and that a sufficient number reach our shores every year to form two States, so that in fourteen years there may be more States in the Union composed of Foreigners than there are now as composed of Americans, and they will see how much they have to dread from the issues of this alien population upon us, with all its physical force, its moral evils, and its prejudices. It behooves every good man therefore to take part in this measure which we advocate. It is not our cause alone in which we struggle, profitless to ourselves, but it is that of all Americans who wish to avert evils while the power is within our hands.

It has been deeply mortifying to us to see the leading paper here of the Administration, lend itself as a vehicle to pour out the unmitigated venom of the Foreigners upon our own people; to traduce, in set phrases, and unmeasured words the best patriots and purest men, here and elsewhere, who are engaged in a cause apart from party, and with a conviction of the honesty of their purpose, as deep as that which inspires the most righteous hopes and the purest acts.

How these men can justify themselves before a wounded and insulted public we know

not, since their low desecration has made them as politicians and as men dark objects of contempt for "the slow unmoving finger scorn to point at."

TO THE PUBLIC.

On Saturday last, in the paper under my charge, I stated that the author of certain articles published in the "Globe," over the signature of "Grattan," was an Irishman employed in that establishment; and that he had been caned on the avenue, and had also been kicked out of a boarding-house in this city, and further that he ought to have been kicked out of the ten miles square—and I might have added, was turned out of another boarding-house for ungentlemanly conduct. These charges, though seemingly harsh in their nature, are not an iota more than was warranted by truth. They would not have been made, if the proof to sustain them had not been at hand; nor should they have been brought before the community at all, if it had not been certain that the individual referred to was the author of a number of the most scurrilous and inflammatory appeals to foreigners, against Americans and their principles, that ever disgraced even the Globe. But, well aware of the position assumed, I was determined, if possible, to bring the venomous "Grattan" before an insulted and vilified community. This I have effectually done. A person calling himself Eugene McDonnell, has avowed himself to be the author of the articles to which allusion has been made; and for the edification of Americans, I will take the liberty to make a few extracts from his productions, in order to show how far I was justified in saying that he deserved to be kicked out of the ten miles square.

Referring to the present Whig party "Grattan" says:

"Federalism, my fellow countrymen, is the idol of despots and the demon of discord. It has been conceived in treason, born in corruption, and baptized in the blood of the generous and the brave—it is the bitter and unrelenting enemy of popular rights and popular liberty—it audaciously proclaims eternal hostility against the most revered and cherished principles of the social system—it triumphs in the distress and fatens on the calamity of the country—it is an exhalation from the regions of darkness, which, like the sirocco of the desert, dries up the life blood, withers the heart, and paralyzes the energies of the philanthropist, the patriot, and the hero. * * * In a word, Federalism is that blood dripping monster, Irish Orangism, in all its naked abominations, and diabolical deformities."

Again he says:

"Having finished my dissection of the hydra of Federalism, and of the skulking badgers of 'Native Americans,' &c. * * * Wonder what crazy Federal Tory will ever make Harrison an exemplar for his son! * * * They threaten to give us a 'Waterloo defeat' do they? Nabalish! the English blood-hounds will be made to quail before the Irish wolf-dog! Irishmen! we will lick them to their hearts content, and give them what they least expect, a 'Ponteony defeat.' * * * This is the kind of defeat we have in store at the approaching Presidential election, for the British American Tories, and 'Native American' Orangemen—the lineal descendants of those very men who our ancestors so gloriously flogged at Ponteony."

But, I must stop. My blood boils while quoting the words of this Foreign renegade. He has come amongst us—whence, who or what he is, we know not—further than that he is an Irishman, with the *brogue* broad and indelible—and perhaps, as to the other points, we are likely to remain in ignorance forever. It is sufficient for us to know that he has attacked our country and her institutions. He has styled our most valuable citizens and countrymen Tories and Irish Orangemen! He terms the natives of the soil American Orangemen! And, when I find a man, no matter what he is, or whence he hails, traducing our country, villifying our countrymen, and striking at the foundation of our institutions, I will bring him before the public gaze, no matter what the consequences may be to me personally.

I shall now pass to a subject much more congenial to my feelings than multiplying words with one unworthy a remark—and that is, of shielding a fellow-citizen from the vile slander of this assumer of Democracy.

On the day the last "Native" was issued—of which I have the honor of being Editor—this person, Eugene McDonnell, in company with Wm. C. Curran, a clerk in one of the Departments, came to my office; after Curran had introduced McDonnell, the following conversation, as well as I can now recollect, took place: Mr. McDonnell wishes to know, said Curran, who is the author of the article, in this morning's Native, attacking him.

I answered that I was.

McDonnell then said, that he would hold me responsible for it, and, as it was libellous, he would sue me for a libel; he also stated, that he did not get a caning, but that he had caned a Mr. Gooch, and backed him into a house on the avenue.

I told them that as to his being caned, I had seen it myself; and, as for the other charge, I had it from unquestionable authority, but the author's name I would not give. I also said, that I might have been misinformed; and that if I had stated any thing which could not be proved I would willingly correct it,—from a sense of right, which I shall always pursue.

McDonnell then said, that he thought,

from the style of the article, it was Mr. Brent's, and that he would publish him.

It was assured that Mr. Brent had nothing to do with the article, and that if there was any thing in it for which any person was to be held responsible, it was me.

The parties then left. In the afternoon, this same McDonnell came out in the Globe, in a most bitter and virulent article against Native Americanism and Mr. Henry J. Brent charging him with being the author of the piece; and that too, in the face of the fact which I stated to him, that he was not in any way connected with it. This puts "Grattan" in no enviable position, and there I leave him on that point.

All the articles which have appeared under the editorial head of the Native since I have been the ostensible Editor, except those from my own pen, have been written by a Gentleman of the Democratic party, and a Roman Catholic, and we venture to assert that he stands higher in both ranks than this Irishman. We have never attacked the party, until it came out openly and avowedly our foe. As Native Americans, we pursue the "even tenor of our way," regardless of party. What we find in either to condemn, we lay before the public, and it remains with the people to say whether we are right or wrong. Nor do we raise the flag of hostility against such of our adopted citizens as are worthy of the name; but such as "Grattan," we will always hold up to public indignation. It is against the dishonest, unregistered, and unnaturalized foreigner we fight—it is against the hordes of outcasts, and the thousands of paupers, thrown daily, and to be thrown eternally, upon our shores—unless the Naturalization laws are abolished, and provision made against this curse—that we raise the voice of alarm. It is to shield our ballot boxes from frauds, and the influence of the machines of despots, that we wage the war of nature and our country. We know that a majority of the foreigners that have been sent here, (and perhaps "Grattan" is one among that number,) are enemies—by education and feeling—to our Republican form of Government; and we believe that neither five years, nor any time is sufficient to eradicate the love of home and their prejudices from their bosom. We therefore wish them, while enjoying the rights of protection, to leave the right and power of election and of Government with us. It is for this we are denounced and traduced by the myrmidons of power, and the outcasts of foreign governments.

In referring to the former chastisement of McDonnell for his private conduct, or that which he deserves for his abuse of our people, it was not intended to impute to him any thing legally criminal or infamous, bad as his conduct was. I alluded to the first as facts, and to the last as my opinion of that which he merited for his denunciation of Americans—who are engaged in the cause of repealing the laws of naturalization,—as "English Tories" and vile Federalists. Whether I was right in the first, I leave to the proof arising from common rumor and general belief; and as to the latter—the opinion that McDonnell deserves expulsion from the ten miles square—I leave to the judgment of all temperate and native citizens who can patiently read the inflammatory, libellous, and foreign productions, of this presumptuous assailant "Grattan."

For information to all foreign enemies, I will state, that when McDonnell or his types again attacks us, we stand ready to work them out of their dens, for the public gaze. In this case we have succeeded, and we will endeavor to do the same when the like again occurs;—and, I hold myself responsible and ready to answer for all I may say or do.

We stated that "Grattan" had asserted falsehoods, vilified our citizens, and traduced our institutions; and that, for this reason, he deserved to be "kicked out of the ten miles square." I repeat it. If he is not satisfied with our country, let him return to his own. If he is not content to be regulated by American feeling, let him escape from our land, and become again the subject of his beloved Queen. But let him not abuse us for maintaining our rights. If he does, McDonnell may rest assured he shall not escape under the signature of "Grattan."

I do not intend to multiply words with this Irish blackguard, nor follow him through his scurrility in the Globe; nor do I intend to fight Mr. Brent's battles; but plainly to tell McDonnell, that "he can easily be found by my friends, and still more easily by my enemies." I do not pretend to "bully" this Irishman; but merely to inform him that he will find me where he and his friend found me last Saturday—where I hold myself ready to answer such matters as may be proper to be answered, and to do such other work as he may deserve. What I have said I stand ready and willing to prove, so that he need not endeavor to escape from the pusillanimity of his conduct, by giving public attention a false direction, and assailing a patriotic and high-minded gentleman, who has nothing to do in the assertions I make.

JOSEPH ETTER.

We have been furnished with another list of facts for McDonnell; but we think the public have enough already.

THE CAUSE OF OUR COUNTRY.

As the election begins to draw to a close the cause of our country begins to claim the attention of its citizens. From many sections we have evidence of the spread of our principles, and wherever our Association known, our friends increase, even as the knowledge extends. When the rejoicings of the one party, and the fallen spirits of the other, shall have again resumed their wont and natural bent, and when the demon of political wrath shall have shrunk back from the gaze of American genius—our glorious cause will stand erect, and the "small cloud" of Native Americanism will cover the heavens, and water the earth. We have struggled long and faintly not—the bow of promise is still before us, and we now reach forward for our reward. We therefore invite the champions of both parties to our neutral and conservative banner, and ask their energies and aid in the cause of the Republic.

We give below a few extracts, from different sections of our country, showing in what light our cause is held, and the probability of a simultaneous exertion being made throughout our land, immediately following the present contest, for our country and her institutions.

A friend, writing from New York, says: "Press on in your good work. After the election is over, our City will bring to your aid a powerful coadjutor, and our glorious cause must and will go ahead!"

Another, writing from Virginia, speaks thus:

"The Native American cause I love; and I would rejoice to see your paper, and the principles it advocates, promulgated throughout the length and breadth of the land. As a Native American, I will endeavor to advocate its interests with all my power, that the pernicious influence of Foreigners upon our national character, may be checked, and our country saved from Foreign influence."

Speaking of the Native American cause, the Louisiana Advocate, published at Clinton, remarks:

"It will be perceived, by reference to another column, that a meeting of the Native Americans of this Parish, is invited to assemble on the 4th of November next, the last day of the election. This, we consider, will be an appropriate time for the meeting, as the great political struggle will have terminated, and the citizens of both parties can come together, and discuss dispassionately, the utility of a repeal of the laws of Naturalization, than which, we know of no subject possessing so much interest to the American nation."

The last we shall quote at this time, is the following letter from St. Louis, Missouri. Read, ponder well the facts, and think seriously of the influence Foreigners already exert. But let it speak for itself:

"The subscribers here are of both the great political parties, and are unanimous in this: That they will be silent until the Presidential election is decided. The subscribers to the Native American and other known friends to the cause, had a proposition from the owner of a press, to publish in this city a weekly paper, advocating the objects and principles of the Repeal party, upon our engagement to contribute a stipulated sum, which amount might have been raised by contribution in a week; but all agreed that this subject should not be agitated yet, for obvious reasons."

"I have observed that the newspapers, nearly all of which take sides with one or the other of the great political parties, rarely ever notice the Native American papers or the principles of the Repeal party, except to condemn them for political effect. Would they but publish the constitution of the Association, the cause would gain friends and advocates, whether they should condemn or approve it. Any notice of the party, including a publication of the constitution, although accompanied with the severest strictures and animadversions, would be better than that they should not be alluded to in any manner. I have met with intelligent men, residents of the eastern cities, who were ignorant of the existence of newspapers exclusively devoted to the union of the Natives, 'founded upon a desire to transmit unimpaired and undiminished to posterity, all the blessings we enjoy.'"

"The enemies of the Repeal party frequently advert to the fact, that not a member of Congress has openly espoused the cause, and dared to advocate the repeal or modification of the naturalization laws, except to notice the term of probation. It is indeed to be hoped that the Association may be aided in Congress, by some whose fearlessness and zeal are well known, who would not be deterred by any supposed danger of lessening their influence. First among the most prominent of such men, whose firmness and patriotic devotion none can doubt, may be named our illustrious ex-President, John Quincy Adams."

"The course pursued by both political parties during the present canvass for the Presidency, in addressing themselves to the passions and national prejudices of the naturalized foreigner, instead of appealing to their reason, and the fact that by their numbers and unity, they, in many elections, actually hold the balance of power, has awakened the attention of the Natives. In our State there are many Foreigners, particularly from Germany. A paper devoted exclusively to politics, has been published in German during several months last past, through which they were informed that one of the political parties, after securing the election of its Presidential candidate, designed remodelling the Government, dividing it into principalities, all subject to the President, who became emperor, as it exists in their native country, introducing the same oppressive institutions and principles, which they expected by emigration to evade. They were also told that it was the design of this same party to pass laws reannexing the lands purchased by the Foreigners to the public domain, refunding to them the cost, without remuneration for their im-

provements and damages suffered. And that the right to vote, which some of them now enjoyed, would be forfeited, and citizenship therefore resorted to, until after a probationary residence of twenty-one years. Several of them, upon being interrogated why their countrymen voted with such unanimity for members to the Legislature of a particular political party, assigned as reasons, 'why they had not voted for members of the opposite party, the statements above made in the German paper, and reiterated by native orators at their political meetings.' (No arguments are necessary to convince Native Americans that no ex post facto laws can be made, and that neither of the great political parties of our country ever contemplated such changes as they were induced to fear!) What better evidence of their unfriendliness to enjoy the inestimable right which should belong exclusively to the Natives, of voting and of being voted for. There are many hundred Foreigners employed in Illinois, particularly in excavating the canal from Peru to Chicago. At the recent State election, they, the Foreigners, most of whom are Irish, voted two or more times, or as often as by changing their clothes and otherwise disguising themselves, they could deceive the judges. After voting at one place, they repaired to two or three other precincts, and repeated the imposition. Wagons, with ten men in them, voted at four or five different places, and several times, at each. The citizens of Ottawa do not deny this fact; the most intelligent among them state their conviction that more than three hundred votes were taken in that county (La Salle) from men who had voted before during the election. In the town they may possibly organize a committee to challenge illegal votes—in the country they dare not. These are facts of public notoriety."

"Our anxiety to promote the objects of the Association is greater than ever; and we are daily reminded of the great danger to our free and happy institutions consequent upon the indiscriminate admission of Foreigners, whether paupers or criminals, to the high privilege of citizenship. To procure subscribers, we need only preface an index to the constitution, and such paragraphs as require particular attention, and send these papers, thus marked, to such of the Native citizens whom we rank among the most useful,—a plan which might be recommended to your subscribers generally. It is only necessary that the principles and objects of the party should be known to acquire advocates and supporters. There is not a doubt but that the Native American mechanics in a mass would join the party if the constitution and objects of the party were generally published—they could not remain passive and blind to their true interests."

"Notwithstanding 'people are much more liberal in their advice to editors than with their money,' I must be excused for making a suggestion, i.e. that you would adopt the cash system. Some papers in the United States have attempted the cash system with success, and I am of opinion that the Native American papers would lose fewer subscribers by its adoption than any others. The subscribers wish to promote the cause by disseminating the doctrines of the party, from a conviction of the necessity of union among the Natives—the objects and principles of the Repeal party being the middle ground on which all parties may meet. The price being so low, I have not a doubt but that they will pay willingly in advance; in default of which, you should discontinue the paper to delinquents; you will then be paid for every paper issued without so much expense or loss, ever attendant on crediting distant subscribers. After the Presidential election, I will act as agent, free of charge, for all Native American papers that adopt this system with their distant subscribers. I shall not have time to attend to the collection otherwise. I shall, in a short time, intrude the same advice on the editor of the New Orleans Native American, for which I subscribe, and also to E. Barnett, proposed editor of the Spirit of 1776, in New York."

"Whatever services I can render in furtherance of the great objects of the party, will be cheerfully accorded by one who anxiously hopes that the Natives may be the trustees of their own inheritance, and who is proud of the title of American citizen."

Your obedient servant."

FACTS FOR AMERICAN MECHANICS.

"Fact.—There are employed in the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, six hundred persons, only two of whom are native Americans."

These five hundred and ninety-eight foreigners, who are daily taking the bread out of the mouths of our natives, would make fine soldiers to march against Her Majesty, the Queen! A few more years, and our mechanics will have to give place to imported ones. Take the above instance, and then visit our public buildings in this city, and here, as well as in Brooklyn, it will be found that foreigners have the preference, and the majority also. This is another fact.

The Albany Evening Advertiser truly says: "The American people are in a fair way of being entirely controlled by foreigners, ignorant, superstitious and brutal. The hope of enlightening their understandings is utterly vain. The American people must now right themselves, and produce as soon as possible an alternation of the naturalization laws."

The new Catholic church was consecrated according to notice given previously, on Sunday morning last. The crowd inside said to have been very great; and many persons were on the outside of the church. The addresses it is said were very eloquent.

Saml. Bradley, Esq., was installed Mayor of Baltimore, on Monday morning last.

Hon. Isaac E. Holmes has accepted an embassy from the citizens of Charleston, S. C., to this city, for the purpose of regulating the mails between the North and South. Serious injury is sustained by our southern friends on account of their irregularity.

As there are only three or four States from which election returns have been received that both parties do not claim, we will defer our tables until next week. In the interim, the latest news will be found on our Bulletin board.

The alarm of Fire, last night, was caused by the burning, in part, of Mr. Handy's work shop, which was supposed to have been set on fire, but was discovered in time to save it.

It is ascertained that the number of inhabitants in this city, is 22,777. Increase since last census (1830,) nearly 5,000.

Prince Louis Napoleon is sentenced to imprisonment for life in a fortress in the continent of the kingdom of France.

On the 27th ult. snow fell in Buffalo, New York, to the depth of half a foot; and, also, at Williamstown, Mass.

Alexander Ledingham, whose trial for violating the person of a girl, took place in the Criminal Court on Friday last, was acquitted.

It is supposed that the cause of Hon. Mr. Ramsey's committing suicide was aberration of mind.

From the schooner "Sailors Venture," which was shipwrecked last week, all the crew, except the captain, was drowned.

Gen. Dodge has been elected delegate to Congress from the Territory of Iowa, in place of W. W. Chapman.

MARRIAGES.

At Georgetown, on the evening of the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Rees, Mr. CHARLES ED. MONSTON, of Washington, to Miss ANN HENRIETTA BARNELO, of the former place. On Thursday evening, the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. JOHN DAVIS, Mr. RICHARD BARNHOUSE to Miss FRANCES ANN DULEN, all of this city. On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. LAZARO BERNARDI, of Italy, to Miss SUSAN COLSTON, of this city.

DEATHS.

On Monday evening, after a lingering indisposition, Mr. WILLIAM W. EDWARDS, of this city. In Columbus, Georgia, on the 26th of September, ANN J. aged 19 years, wife of Robert L. Moore, formerly of this city.

COLUMBIA ARTILLERY.

There will be an adjourned meeting of this Company on Monday evening next, the 9th inst., at the room opposite Carus's Saloon, for the purpose of transacting important business. It is therefore necessary that every member should be present. By order: JOSEPH ETTER, Secretary.

DRUGGISTS.—An excellent opening for one wishing to enter the Drug business is now offered in one of the growing towns in the West. The present owner has established a reputation as physician and druggist which is yielding him a yearly income of about three thousand dollars; but, wishing to embark in another business, offers his stock of four thousand dollars worth of recently selected goods, together with the good will of his practice. Such an opportunity for a man of enterprise seldom offers. The trade of the place is rapidly increasing. For further particulars, inquire (if by letter, post paid) at TODD'S Drug Store.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

THOS. F. HARKNESS, Merchant Tailor, Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Washington Office. Respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he still continues his business; and has just received an entirely new assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he will make up to order, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest possible notice. His assortment consists, in part, of Blue, Black, and Lavender Green Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. Clothes made up to order, the stuff either furnished by himself, or the person wishing them made. He respectfully solicits a continuance of custom, and requests the Public to give him a call, being assured they will find it to their advantage so to do, oct 31—2m

LOTTERIES.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, (THIS DAY,) AND ENDING SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1840.

\$40,000—THIS DAY.

(Saturday, November 7, 1840.) SCHOOL FUND LOTTERY OF RHODE ISLAND—Class No. 190—6th Series. 1 prize of \$10,000.—\$10,000.—\$6,000.—\$5,000.—\$4,000.—\$3,000.—\$2,500.—\$1,727 1/2.—\$1,500.—\$1,400. 40 prizes of \$1,000 are \$40,000. 40 " " 500 " " 20,000. Whole Tickets \$10—shares in proportion.

DELAWARE LOTTERY—Class No. 232—To be drawn THIS DAY, Nov. 7. \$8,000.—\$2,000.—\$200.—\$1,050.—&c. Whole Tickets \$2—shares in proportion.

POKOMOKE RIVER LOTTERY OF DELAWARE—Class No. 23—To be drawn on MONDAY, November 9, 1840. \$7,000.—\$2,034.—\$1,000.—2 of \$500, &c. 66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballois. Whole Tickets \$2.50—shares in proportion.

POKOMOKE RIVER LOTTERY OF DELAWARE—Class No. 24—Draws TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1840. \$10,000.—\$2,000.—\$1,551.—\$1,500.—Whole Tickets \$3—shares in proportion.

DELAWARE LOTTERY—Class No. 232—To be drawn on WEDNESDAY Nov. 11, 1840. \$6,000.—\$2,000.—\$1,262.—2 of \$500.—&c. &c. Whole Tickets \$2.50—shares in proportion.

5 prizes of \$15,000 are \$75,000. 50 prizes of \$1,000 are \$50,000. POKOMOKE RIVER LOTTERY OF DELAWARE—Class No. 25—Draws THURSDAY November 12, 1840. 5 of \$15,000.—5 of \$3,500.—10 of \$2,000.—30 of \$1,000. 150 prizes (lowest number 3) of \$500 are \$75,000. 75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballois. Whole Tickets \$13—shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—FOR THE FARQUHAR AND ALEXANDRIA TURNPIKE ROAD. To be drawn FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1840. \$12,500.—\$2,500.—\$1,250.—\$1,200.—\$1,036.—10 of \$1,000. &c. &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$4—shares in proportion.

For Tickets, Shares, or Certificates of Partake, in the above Lotteries, apply to or address JAS. PHALEN & CO., Managers, nov 7 1 Penn. avenue, near 13th st